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BLACKBURN

Makes the Greatest Speech of His Life at Owensboro.

He Says There Is But One Great Issue In the Cam-

And That Is The Currency Question Democrats Will Have to Meet It.

SILVER MEN MUST GET IN LINE.

The Owensboro Messenger with Its usual characteristic enterprise printed the following synopsis of Senator Blackburn's speech as well as full reports of gold would leave us, but when that bill the proceedings of the Convention. The was repealed we had three gold dollars Messenger is an up-to-date newspaper.

"Senator Blackburn made a magnificent speech on silver at the court-house last night to an immense audience, which cheered him to the echo, indicating how dear to the hearts of the people is the

It was a representative audience. large majority of the delegates to the convention were present, many in sympathy with the speaker and some who found attention. He spoke an hour and in his devotion to free silver. forty-five minutes and not a soul left his

The senator commenced by announcing that the party had a fight before it and it must meet it. He was here to dmonish Democrats of it. It was not his purpose to dictate to the convention now in session in Owensboro. He was not a citizen of this district and had no voice in its party councils, but there was coming on the 25th of June a state convention in Louisville in which he did have an interest, in which he would be eligible as a delegate, and he proposed to go upon the floor of that convention and make the fight for the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform. He therefore appealed to Democrats from every county to send trusted friends of silver to the state convention to voice the sentiments of their party upon the great issue which must now be settled by this

Conditions are now different. Some issues have been settled and eliminated from further consideration at this time. We are no longer wrangling over the tariff question. After thirty years it has been settled, not to our entire satisfaction, but settled, for the present.

Congress was instructed to do two things-to repeal the McKinley bill and to restore to the people the monetary legislation of which they were robbed. Congress had failed to obey orders on the monetary question. For this it deserved to be condemned and had been condemned. The fight must go on for the relief the people demanded.

Kentucky next month fires the first shot on the skirmish line of the great battle of 1896. He was here, the senator said, to plead with all to be wise, manly and prudent and go into the fight without a doubt of the result.

He spoke of Republican hopes of success in Kentucky, elated as they are by last November successes. He begged Democrats to face the truth and realize that they had a fight before them, and that there could be no dodging the issue that would present itself in the campaign after nominations were made.

He repeated that there is and will be but one great issue in the campaignthe currency question. "When they tell you to keep it out of the campaign. he said, "I answer they can't do it. It will not be ignored It wouldn't be honest to try to do it if we could. We have got to meet it. We have got to settle it. I have faith in Kentucky manhood."

The vicious currency legislation of the Republican party caused the present depressed times, but we are asked to endorse the robbery of the people and condone the outrage by which it was done. We are asked to talk with bated breath about it, to handle the subject gingerly. But there are brave Democrats who don't believe in such a policy.

Then he reviewed the monetary system, declaring both gold and silver to be money, drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1792, and continued until 1873," reviewed the "crime of 1873," disputed the correctness of the Courier-Journal's defense of that incident, offering to prove by the subsequent statements of Kelly, Grant and Blaine that silver was surreptitiously demonstized.

He took off the goldbugs in very handsome style upon their pet expression "honest money," declaring the gold dollar to be the dishonest dollar, because it gives to its holder twice as much as it carned. He declared the goldbugs half as had as the counterfeiter, because they wanted to keep \$426,000,000 of silver dollars in circulation, which they say are worth only fifty cents each. They don't want any more, but want to keep on passing the fifty-cent dollars they have.

He reviewed the several bond issues by the administration, declaring them useless, and an interest bearing mortgage upon the American people, their muscle and sweat. The administration gold or silver. John Sherman, Cleve-

land and Carlisle all admit this. Then sketch gives but a poor idea of his maswhy not do it? Because somebody on terly speech, one of the best he ever dethe other side might get scared. Pile up livered in Kentucky. the debts on us, but don't alarm the Englishman or Dutchman over the

He reviewed an editorial in Tuesday's Courier-Journal, which he said should endorsed all Senator Blackburn had said bring the mantle of shame to every American cheek. The editorial said there would be no more raids on the treasury's gold because the Morgan-Rothchild syndicate had agreed to stand behind the treasury. What have we come to, he asked, when Rothchild must play wet-nurse to the American baby and see that its colic is attended to.

He ridiculed the idea of international conferences, of which we have had three without result, and said nothing would ever come from one of them. England as a creditor nation would never consent to the rehabilitation of silver.

He exposed the fallacy of the argument that with free coinage of silver other nations would dump their bullion upon us. Only one nation, the United States, has any bullion. They said this when the Bland-Allison bill was passed, but it proved not true. They said our to one of silver as compared with the date of starting.

The newspapers all lie when they say this is a fight between the gold standard and silver standard. The friends of silver demanded the double standard which the constitution guaranteed.

An afternoon paper in Owensboro had printed to-day an article headed, "Blackburn hedging on silver," which, he said, was as near the truth as you find in those were not, but all gave him the most pro- papers. He had never swerved an iota

He commended the Democracy of such newspapers as the Owensboro Messenger, Elizabethtown News, Hopkinsville both metals shall be received for mint-Kentuckian, Bowling Green Democrat

Five thousand bushels of wheat had once been the value of his salary as senator. It was now double that. Fifty thousand bushels of wheat had once been the value of the president's salary, but it now took 100,000 bushels to pay him. This was of no personal consequence to him or the president, "but the fellow that grubbed that wheat out of the earth was hurt like the devil."

With silver and wheat every other commodity had been ground down to high. There must be sound money for and bankers, but no sound money for the son. The last voting was:

He ridiculed the idea that there was Moore, 57 1-4, and Miller, 46 1 4, when Rothchild owned \$1,600,000,000 of the gold of the world. When silver goes to par again you merely give back what was stolen away. Suppose gold had been demonetized, wouldn't it have fallen?

Christ scourged from the temple a better set of men than those who had robbed the people under the guise of law. Some Democrats had proved recreant to their trust, but should all be condemned for this. It was impossible to get all true men in so large a number. Christ, in his infinite wisdom, had tried to select twelve honest men as his disciples, but only got ten out of the twelve. Peter denied him and Judas betraved him, but the senator was thankful that even old Judas didn't sell out for gold. Thirty pieces of silver was his price. Father Abraham in his real estate transactions dealt in silver. Christ, when the sheriff was on his trail for taxes, paid in a silver coin taken from a fish's mouth.

When the speaker incidentally mentioned Harvey, the author of Coin's Financial School, a great shout went up from the audience.

His description of the different kinds of alleged bimetallists was very amusing. He closed with another exhortation to Democrats to courageously do their duty. Democrats could not shirk. Republicans will defeat us if we do. Send brave men to the State convention. Send no cravens or cowards. Many hard things of Kentuckians were said in the North and East, but in all his associations with Eastern people he had yet to hear of Kentuckians being accused of cowardice. We should declare our principles in the State platform. If we are for the single gold standard, let us say so. If we are for free silver let us say so. The conflict is inevitable. We must fight it out among ourselves, and if the friends of silver are vanquished they will still fight for the ticket that is nominated. For the preservation of the party he pleaded for the principles it had so long advo-

Senator Blackburn was cheered time and again throughout his argument. This



Calls for Gen. Hardin brought that gentleman to the stand. On account of the lateness of the hour he deferred Comes Again In A Short But making a speech until to-day, but briefly and appealed to Democrats to speak out bravely their silver sentiments.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the First Railroad Commissioner's District met in convention at Owensboro last week and nominated Judge J. F. Dempsey for that office on the fifth ballot. The nomination of Dempsey was a forgone conclusion and the balloting was a matter of form more than anything else as his election was assured before the convention convened The fight, however, came up over the silver resolutions introduced by John S. Rhea, of Logan. Following are the resolutions: The Democrats of the First Railroad Commissioner's District, in convention assembled, recommend the following to the Democracy of the State :

First-We declare with unfaltering trust that it is a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

Second-We indorse the repeal of the McKinley law and the reduction of tariff duties accomplished by a Democratic Congress, and demand that the reform thus begun shall be vigorously carried forward until the levy and collection of tariff taxes shall be limited to the actual necessities of the government, when honestly and economically administered.

Third-We declare it to be an elementary principle of Democracy's faith that both gold and silver coin shall constitute the primary money of the country; that age without discriminating against either and at the legal ratio that existed prior to 1873 (16 to 1,) and we demand the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at this legal ratio, and that both metals be declared full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

He did this, he said, "So that the ques tion of resolution could be settled, or the thirty-nine counties be put on record as being ashamed and too cowardly to enunciate any principles."

The dropping rule on balloting soon disposed of Morrow and Miller. Then ruinous prices, while gold alone remained | the Dempsey men started in on a scheme to kill off Richardson by throwing the bondholders, gold hoarders, brokers enough votes to Moore to drop Richard-Dempsey, 104 3 5; Richardson 68 4-4

gold enough alone for redemption money, Miller went out, and then the fifth

THE RESERVE	ballot was taken sult; Dempsey Richardson	with	the	following	re
	Dempsey			101	2.
	Richardson			85	2-
	Moore	XX.100.0		88	2-
1	The American		/ 1		

Ollie James, of Crittenden, withdrew Dr. Moore's name, and moved the unanimons nomination of J. Fletcher Dempsey for Railroad Commissioner. Adopted amid applause.

Then came trouble. The Chair refused to recognize Rhea, but did recognize Burnett, of Paducah, leader of the antisilverites. Pandemonium broke out. The sound-money men evidently had an agreement that the Chair bear Burnett's motion to adjourn and declare it carried. Rhea was on a table. So were Ellis and Burnett and everybody that could

recognizes me or until hell freezes over!" shouted Rhea. Ollie James, with his big voice, answered the shouts and jeers by bawling at the anti-silver men: "You are a set of

get a table. "I am here till the chair

cowards!" Bill Reed, of Benton, in a tremendous voice sang "Question" to the tune of the Doxology, in tones that drowned everything else. A voice from the crowd asked if Chairman Moss intended to support the nominee. The chair did not know what Mr. Rhea wanted.

"I don't know," said the chair. "It may be he wants to announce that Cleveland is dead."

"He is dead, and as dead as a herring bawled Rhea at his loudest, and then the confusion continued, with everybody on chairs and tables. The chair wanted to put the question.

"Do it," yelled Rhea, "and it will bust your convention and defeat the nomi-

"Beat him it may," the chair said, "but I will do what I think is right." "Dempsey wants to make a speech

accepting," some one announced. Continued on page 6.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory, rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said, "My joints swelled and most to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by A. B. Fisher, Cloverport, Ky, and Kincheloe & Board, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Forcible Argument.

Gives a History of Irredeemable Paper Money. An Easy Way of Paying Debts, But Death to Trade and Industry.

WANTS SEVEN QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

HARDINSBURG, KY, May 15, 1895-MR. to meet what I said.

I have accused him of dishonestly quoting me, yet he neither gives the lan- industry." guage attributed to me nor does he tell his readers that he placed his own language in quotations as coming from me. authors. That he might extricate himself from this charge, I asked him to give | tress was brought upon the people. the book and the page, which he has JH A said that Pennsylvania money failed to do; thus confirming the sus- was good. Money in Pennsylvania was picion that no such quotations are to be based on land, found. He quotes from the North British Review thus: "Metalic coin intrinsic value." What the North Brittish Review did say is this, "Metalic 100 and later in 1748 to 180 or 190:100. money whilst acting as coin, is identical with paper money, in respect of being destitute of intrinsic value; with this single difference, that when it is desired to reproduce that intrinsic VALUE the sovereign can be instantly turned into

So his authority when accurately quotjust wants the truth to come out (?) In anticipated rise of prices due to continuhis article of April 17, J. H. A. quotes a ed inflation. decision of the Supreme Court, but who said this, or any thing like it; for he has failed to tell us where he got it.

opinions on intrinsic value? If their ment increased." definitions and functions of money are Let us now see briefly the assignats of not to be trusted, why trust their opin- France. ions on intrinsic value?

I will accept either one of the four on intrinsic value, if he will accept either money, and I will let him make both agree upon what money and legal tender are, and what the functions of money

J. H. A. will take an author when he writes to suit him, but when the author says something against inconvertible paper, he cries out "gold bug," "shylock." J H A says that the face value of a silver dollar is now 100 cts and the metal value ing 100 francs, would, a month later, is 50 ets. and that according to my logic the legal tender value is 100 cts and the 90 francs, or 80, or 60. The result was exchange value is 50 cts.

Why did not he take green backs, their real or metal value is nothing, while their legal tender value is 100 cts. Let still further diminished. The business the government stop redeeming greenbacks and silver in gold, and you will from hand to mouth. This state of see that the silver's exchange value is things, too, while it bore heavily against 50 cts and the legal tender value 100 cts; the interests of the moneyed classes, was the greenbacks' exchange value would still more ruinous to those in more drop much lower than silver and the moderate circumstances." legal tender value would be 100 cts.

Why is it that J H A can not be honest in his investigations? He knows may have been tried, and you will see that I am talking of the standard money the scenes repeated as in France and of the country, and he knows that it America. Nations have been trying such makes much difference as to its value, whether or not a money is the money of final redemption. I promised in this article, to give an account of the history of irredeemable paper money. Space compels me to be brief.

J H A says, in his article of Feb. 7th. 'All this colouial money that history gives us an account of, bore the requisites of money, viz: Stamp and authority of government" He says of the Pennsylvania paper money, that it was the kind that the People's party advocates.

Francis Walker (Money, p. 304) says of the paper money of the colonies, "We find here the three usual forms of paper money: that issued on landed security; that based on taxes; and that representing the pure credit or authority of the government." Walker says (money p. 311,) "Of all the New England colonies Connecticut managed her earlier emissions with most caution and judgment." So it would not, in reality, be necessary became inflamed; sore to touch or al- to examine any colonial money but this, and if it prove a failure, than it all fails. This money was based on taxes, and for this purpose it was given 5 per cent. adswelling and ease the pain, and to my vantage of other money, so it was thus agreeable surprise, it did both. I have kept at par with other money for some

Dr. Bronson, as reported by Walker, says of this money, "An ounce of silver which in 1739 could be bought for twenty-eight shillings in paper, and in 1744,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

thirty-two shillings, cost in 1749, fifty-five or sixty shillings. Trade was embarrassed and the utmost confusion prevailed. No safe estimate could be made as to the future, and credit was almost at an end." This is about the history of paper money at all times and in all countries.

Prof. Sumner (History of American Currency p. 6) says, "No economist can hesitate how to decide this question. The losses occasioned by bad currency far exceed the gains from imported commodities The history of the United States from the landing of Winthrop to to-day is a reiterated proof of it." Notice paper money in R. I.

Mr. Potter, who wrote up R. I. money, says, as reported by Walker, "The emisposed by the merchants and business men and the more intelligent part of the community. They were generally advocated by the multitude, who were indebted EDITOR:-I have delayed answering my and distressed in pecuniary circumfriend, that he might have an ample op- stances as a measure of relief. It was an portunity to answer my last article, in easy way of paying debts. The colony as many articles as he deemed necessary under the complete domination of the debtor party had continued its issues to the almost total destruction of trade and

We find similar results in Massachusetts, Prof. Sumner (History American Currency p. 35.) says, "In 1706 exchange I charged him with coining his quota- on London 135 per cent., in 1849, 1100 tions and rehashing "second-hand" ones; per cent " Later Massachusetts redeemso as to misrepresent the views of the ed her paper at 11:1, not however, until trade was ruined and the greatest dis-

Prof Sumner (History American Currency p. 36.) says, "The basing of curwhile acting as money, is identical with rency upon land was not incompatible paper money, in respect to being destitute of with depreciation, represented by the rise of exchange on London, first to 160: I could write up all the other colonies

to the same effect. We see, then, that the history of American paper money furnishes us any

thing but good money. Let us notice other forms. Walker (Money page 330) says of the continental money, "Many of the States ed teaches the very reverse of what he passed stringent laws to repress the prewould have it teach. Still my friend mium on silver, and to restrain specuthinks this is honest investigation, and lators from forestalling and engrossing he does not desire to gain a victory, but the market, with a view to secure the

Public meetings were held to denounce knows whether or not the court ever speculators, and mob-law was not infrequently resorted to against the holders of goods, with the same popular applause J. H. A. quotes approvingly the opinions of Jevon, Walker, Perry and Mac-stamp paper in 1765. All such measures, Loid. Will be accept the definitions and however, were powerless to keep up the functions of money as laid down by any credit of the continental paper. As of these? If not, why accept their prices rose the necessities of the Govern-

Francis Walker, says (Money p. 337) "If any nation could issue paper money, one on the definitions and functions of France was now that nation. She was fully warned by a severe experience; selections. There is no use for me to she was now a constitutional government. answer his questions again, until we can controlled by an enlightened, patriotic people; not as in the days of the former issues of paper money, a monarchy controlled by politicians; she was able to secure every franc of her money by mortgage on lands."

Walker says of this money (p. 341). 'In the spring of 1791 no one knew whether a piece of paper money represent have a purchasing power of 100 francs, or that capitalists declined to embark their means in business. Enterprise received a mortal blow. Demand for labor was of France dwindled into a mere living

You may turn to the history of this inconvertible paper money wherever it money for hundreds of years, and if it worked successfully it would now be in use every where.

Walker (Money y. 369) says, "In Spain the state of things is so uncertain that the relative value between paper money and metalic money, can no longer be fixed with any degree accuracy."

Walker says of Argentine Republic, The paper money at the last quotation I have observed was 96 per cent. dis-In Hayti, the same author says, "The

rate of exchange was authoritatively fixed at 300 paper dollars for one of coin. During the period of Greenbacks, the greatest premium of gold was 185 per cent, or 285 cents in paper money for one dollar in coin. Prof. Perry, the author from whom

Political Economy, "There has never been a government yet, of the many which have issued irredeemable paper, which had the wisdom and firmness to resist for any great length of time the strong temptation to overissue." I could give many other countries

which have had inconvertible paper money to the same effect as those already given. I deem, however, what I have said sufficient to show that the business of the country can not be done on an irredeemable paper money alone. I desire now to ask J H A some questions and I want him to answer. He

has not been attempting to answer my



APPLY IT AND WATCH RESULTS.

against intrinsic value. I have never used intrinsic value in the sense in which he uses it, and therefore, his sions of paper money were generally op- argument is not against me, but some imaginary person. I knew that the word intrinsic was objectionable, and hence I have explained several times that I use the word in the sense of commercial Hoosier Cotton @ 3jc a yard. value or metal value.

Now I wish to ask if J H A will contend that money has no commercial or metal value, and does not need any; and do the authors so teach? Answer both questions.

Second-J H A says he has proved that all money is flat. He says that the gold dollar with the stamp is worth 100 cents and the bullion

in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents. Will he tell us how much value if any the flat of the government adds to the gold dollar?

This is the third time I have asked this question and he has been as dumb as an oyster on the subject. He does not give any answer not even an unsatisfactory one.

Third-What is a legal tender? Fourth-Must anything to serve as a medium of exchange, standard of value, store of value or standard of deferred payment, be a legal tender?

Fifth-How is it that silver certificates perform all the functions of money when they are not legal tenders? Sixth-Was there ever any money not

created by government through statute

Seventh-Would people be obliged to do without money if all statute laws respecting money were repealed? Let J H A answer these seven quer-

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure

HE'S A HIGH ROLLER

Young Lord Hope Almost Reaches the Spendthrift Record.

Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle and heir presumptive to the dukedom, married the other day Miss May Yohe, the young actress, and this week he has sen spending a part of his honeymoon in the frowsy, unromantic precincts of the bankruptcy court. The proceedings showed that he badly needs some one to look after him, and he ought to be thankful he has now got a clever young woman as a wife, who will be able to keep him out of the hands of the Jews if anybody can, which appears to be doubtful. This interesting young aristocrat came of age in 1887, and during the past seven years, although he enjoyed an income of \$85,000, he has managed to accumulate debts to the amount of nearly \$3,250,000.

This is considered a very fine performance, of which any British nobleman might be proud, and which gets within measurable distance of the record established by that famous rake and gambler, the Marquis of Hastings, more than a generation ago. At first sight it would appear easy even for a young unmarried fair amount of comfort upon \$85,000 a year. In fact, Lord Hope declares that he kept well within his income as far as regards actual personal living expenses, but he says he was handicapped at the start with the payment of \$215,000 succession duty, and during the seven years he incurred \$22,930 liabilities on behalf | IF YOU WANT TO KNOW of others and paid nearly \$80,000 interest to money lenders.

These figures are considered quite creditable to the young lord, and he would have passed out of the bankruptcy our as a model young man, without a stain upon either his moral or his business character, had the official registrar been content to inquire no further, but he, having no particular reverence for the duke's brother, had the bad taste to drag into the light of day betting and gambling debts to the extent of \$350, 000 for the seven years, and debts in curred in theatrical speculations to the tune of \$120,000, two items which pretty well indicate the real causes of his lordship's troubles. He might have pleaded that his theatrical losses, if heavy, had at least brought him a handsome, clever wife, but he did not de so, and his affairs stand adjourned for further investigation. - London Letter.

"Health Insurance."

is as necessary as life insur-J H A quotes, says in his elements of ance. It means reasonable care and occasionally a little medicine--not much. A Ripans Tabule is enough in most cases.

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50c per pair, worth twice the money. 28 pair of Lace Curtains @ \$1 per pair, can not be duplicated anywhere for than \$2.00.

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One lot of Men's all Wool Suits, Nobby Styles, Square and Round Cut Sacks, full length coats, worth not less than \$9.00. Come and get you a Suit @ only \$5.00.

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Sightly goods, new styles @ only \$1.25 One lot of Window Shades, the kind you

pay other houses 40c. If you need any buy of us @ 25c. Curtain poles, with fixtures, etc., @ only

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